Inspect she fortifications. He will return to Belgrade in a few days.

Intelligence comes from Bucharest that fresh means of transportation for troops, artillery and ammunition are arriving at Kisheneff. The Czar is expected there shortly.

BUSSIA STILL MOBILIZING. According to a Berlin despatch it is said the Czar has demanded an immediate report on the state of the Southern army, and he conferred Wednesday with the Minister of War concerning the further mobilization

TURKEY ALSO PREPARING It is reported that 50,000 Martini-Henry rifles from rmingham have just arrived at Constantinople.

THE FRENCH BUDGET. A despatch from Versailles says that in the Cham ber of Deputies yesterday, M. Say, the Minister of Fi-

nance, introduced the budget of 1878. He estimates a surplus for that year of 6,000,000f. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 800,000f. during the past week.

SPANISH CABINET CHANGES.

A telegram from Madrid announces that Ministerial ournals in that city state that at the council held under the Presidency of King Aifense the following changes in the Ministry were decided upon:—Manuel Silvela to be Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Calderon y Collantes, who is to be transferred to the Ministry of Justice, while Senor Herrora, Minister of Justice, is to be placed at the head of the Ministry THE POPE AND AMERICAN STUDENTS.

A despatch from Rome says the Pope yesterday repoived the students of the American College, who read an address and presented a sum of Peter's pence. The Pope, in reply, dwelt upon the marvellous progress Catholicism was making in America. THE GETTYSBURG.

A desptatch from Marsailles says the United States man-of-war Gettysburg arrived in that port or Wednesday. LARGE FAILURE IN BRISTOL

Messrs. Snow, Taylor & Sherwell, silk merchants, of Bristol, have failed. Their liabilities are reported to The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of

SOUTH AMERICA.

England on balance yesterday was £198,000.

ECUADOR.

A BLOODY BATTLE FOUGHT-TRIUMPH OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS AND FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT BORRERO.

News has been received here of a bloody battle fought at Galte. Ecuador, on the 14th ult., between the constitutional army, 2 500 strong, under General Aparicio, and the revolutionary forces, under Generals Urbina and Veintemilla, which lasted three hours and ended in the complete route of the former and the capture of their Commander-in-Chief, General Aparicio. It was a harf fought encounter, and both sides behaved bravely, lesing altogether about 400 killed and a much larger number wounted. When the nows of the disaster reached Quito President Borrero left the palace and took reluge, it is said, at the Colombian Legation, while the citizens prosonned in favor of the revolution. The revolutionary forces would probably enter Quito on the 25th nit. which event, it was expected, would put an end to the war in that Republic.

PERU.

The gunboat Pilcomayo is under orders to proceed to nama with a competent corps of Peruvian engineers on board, presided over by Don Francisco Paz-Soldan-to co-operate with the commission now on the 1sthmus to survey a route for the long hoped for interoceanic

COLOMBIA.

REGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE-A REVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPT SUPPRESSED.

The war news from the interior of the Republic is meagre and indefinite, and generally considered less vorable to the liberal or government party. A Heamer which arrived at Aspinwall on the 29th ult from Santa Martha brings advices to the effect that that negotiations for peace are boing carried on between General Velez, commander-in-chie; of the rebels in Antioquia, and Señor Rodriguez. Secretary of the Interior and of Foreign Relations of the national government. A revolution started in the State of Santander by Leonardo Canal against the government was quickly suppressed. The revolutionists surrendered on the 14th ult with all their munitions of war. Caual is at liberty under a bond of \$10,000. Dr. Jil Colunge has arrived at Barranquilla, en route to Panama, it is supposed, on some important political mission from Bogota.

MOVEMENTS OF UNIVED STATES SHIPS.

The United States steamers Pensacola (lagship) and Omaha are still in port. The United States corvette Lackawanna, Capian J. S. Grier, was at Mazalian, Mexico, December 22, looking after American interests there during the present troubles. She expected som to leave for La Paz, Lower California, to return to Mazatian. that negotiations for peace are being carried on be-

CENTRAL AMERICA.

COSTA BICA AND NICARAGUA-PROBABILITY OF WAR-REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY IN SAL-

PANAMA, Jan. 2, 1877. The news from Guatemala continues favorable. In Nicaragua, the Gazette publishes the decree of Costa

Rica suspending all official relations between the two republics, the first consideration of which says :- "The government of the Republic of Nicaragua by ici has severed its relations with that of Costa Rica by refus ing to recognize the present administration of the

mation."

WAR PROBABLE.

Costa Rica continues in the same impoverished and unsettled condition. Her railroad work is at a standstill, and war with Nicaragua is daily threatened by General Guardia, who is now visiting Savador and Gratemala in scarch of assistance to carry out his threatened invasion of that Republic.

REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY IN SALVADOR.

A revolutionary conspiracy in Salvador, Leaded by a young man named Don Baltazar Estriphinar, editor of La Prensa, has been discovered. Beyond the meeting of the laction nothing had been accomplished. Quiet was soon restored. The capital and other towns are preparing for the celebration of the religious feasts.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12-1 A. M.

During Friday, in the South Atlantic and East Guif States, falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer southeast to southwest winds, shifting in the northern portions to colder northerly, and generally cloudy

ther will prevail, with, possibly, rain areas. In the West Guif States, falling followed by rising arometer, warm, southerly winds, shifting to dededly colder, brisk and, possibly, high northerly

In Tennessee, the Onlo Valley and the lower lake egion, rising and nigher barometer, brisk and high northerly winds, decidedly colder, cloudy weather, with snow and rain, succeeded in the first sections by

clearing weather. In the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, rising and high barometer, diminishing west to north winds, decidedly cold and clear or clearing weather, succeeded in the upper portion of the last two districts by falling barometer and

winds shitting to westerly or southerly. In the Middle and Eastern States, rapidly rising barometer, brisk and high north to west winds, diminishing in the former, decidedly colder, threatening weather and rain or snow, principally the latter, ceeded by partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue on the Texas coast and on the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Maine.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com-

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSER-VATIONS.

JANUARY 11, 1877. | Bar. | Ther. | State of Inches. | Deg. | Wind. | Weather. 30, 42 30, 1; 30, 10 30:10 26 S. S. E. 25 S. W. 32 S. S. W.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Fabian Policy of the Warring Elements in Louisiana.

EFFECT OF FEDERAL NON-INTERFERENCE.

Gradual and Peaceful Encroachment of the Democrats.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS GONE A FISHIN'

A Leaf of History from the Land of the Palmetto.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

LOUISIANA.

ABSORPTION OF THE VARIOUS OFFICES BY THE DEMOCRATS-DEMORALIZATION OF PACKARD'S ADHERENTS-A FATAL ROW AMONG THE NEGROES IN THE STATE HOUSE-THE SENA-TOBIAL QUESTION.

> THY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1877.

The quasi military situation is still unchanged. This morning Jumel, the democratic State Auditor, com menced legal proceedings through the courts to obtain his office. The office of the Recorder of Mortgages, having been found abandoued by General Herron, was taken possession of by the new appointee, ex-Governor McEnery, who forced the doors. A lew Metropolitans present made only a formal show of resistance and retired.

The State House is reported in a fifthy condition, with its inmates still badly demoralized. New interior barricades have been improvised; among others one of all the law books in the House, as a breastwork at the head of the staircase. Although free egress and ingress is maintained but few avail themselves of the privilege, and then morely during the day. A general air of flabbiness is apparent everywhere; haggard countenances and bleary eyes meet you at every turn. The talk is still of determination and hopefulness, but the attitude is one of despair, and it is plain the present status of affairs cannot continue much longer. A DEBAUCH AND PATAL MELEE.

State House and reported to have died with the heart disease. It has transpired, however, that during a red, in which two Metropelitans were shot and one named Aucoin died. It was with great difficulty that a stampede was prevented. The wounded man is still in the State House. Another fight, in which pistels were crawn, occurred to-day.

The impression that the Nicholls movement is a complete success is growing upon them, and symptoms of defection in the legislative quorum are more apparent to-day than ever. In the meanwhile the democrats are not idle. Emissaries are busily at work, and the secession of a large body to the Nicholls House in a day or two is now more than a probability. Two-Mr. Barrett, of Rapides, and Mr. Kennedy, of St. Charles-came over to-day and more have profor to-morrow.

called for to-night, it is supposed, to perfect arrangements for receiving a seceding body from the Packard

The Metropolitans, of whom less than 200 are left, are anxious to get out, and send messages to their friends outside to that effect. REFORTS TO ORGANIZE A SORTIE.

A strong effort was made to-day to organize the National Guard for a sortie upon the Court House. The Grand Army of the Republic located in this city was called upon to act as State militia, General Badger being commissioned as Major General. PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTANCE.

This being reported at democratic headquarters additional guards have been placed at all the stations and Court House to protect them during the night, and general signals have been arranged, by which the whole force of Nicholls' State militia can be concen trated at any point in a remarkably short time. These extensive preparations will most likely prevent the nglated attack, at least for the pre

THE OLD AND THE NEW. The only happy republican in the State is Kellogg, who cannot conceal his delight at getting out of the scrape. The most unhappy is Packard, who is eaten up with the rage of a baffled hon. Casey paid them a short visit to-day, but soon returned to the Custom House, where he remained until dark.

The democratic State House is overrun with officescekers, both from city and country. They come in swarms, with all sorts of claims and in all stages of dilapidation. Governor Nicholis' car is so far deat to the general appeal. He is evidently reserving his powers and patronage for coming exigencies.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION. The republican Legislature had one ballot for United States Senator this afternoon, resulting as follo Pinchback, 30; Antoine, 21; Lewis, 13; Beattle, 12; Anderson, 4, and scattering 60.

The republican Senate is still without a quorum. One member of the House came in to-day, and that body still has a quorum.

Pinchback's triends claim ho is master of the Senatorial situation. No disturbances are reported to-day. DONE GONE A PISHING. Antoine's friends assert that Pinchback spirited away

the four absent republican Senators, who are on Lake Ponchartrain fishing, and that they will not return except to secure Pinchback's election to the United States Senate. It is doubtful whether an election for Senator will take place to day, even if a quorum of the joint assemblies can be had, which is exceedingly doubtful, as it is understood to be the policy of some members to prevent an election until the solution of present difficulties in regard to the State government is arrived at.

It is generally conceded that the question turns at present on which of the Supreme Courts is the legal one, and on this subject the authorities at Washington are being fully informed by both sides of the legal

In an interview with General Augur this morning a Times reporter reports him as saying that no thought the muddle here would be quietly and peaceably settled, and that he would not interiere except in cas of riot and bloodshed, or in the event of any attempt being made to prevent the Legislature from pursuing its duties. This last signified either the democratic of republican Legislature, as afterward explained. He had heard nothing of the increase in the police force, and did not deem it of any moment.

THE CHANCES IN A PIGHT. publican, in summing up the situation this orning, admits that if force is to decide the question of supremacy the republicans are powerless against their opponents, who, it says, are fully organized, equipped and trained in the use of arms. WHAT PACKARD THREATENS.

In an interview to-day, Governor Packard stated he intended to retake the Supreme Court building, but that he would proceed under the forms of law and would avoid a conflict which would remain as a cause of bit terness after the recognition of his government, which event he regarded as certain.

INVESTIGATION BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE-BUZA PINESTON AGAIN ON THE STAND. NEW ORLHANS, Jan. 11, 1877.

The Senate committee and sub-committee continued their investigations to-day, most of the witnesses being colored, who testified to general intimidation.

Eliza Pinkston was examined. She had a handkerchief about her head, and walked with difficulty. Her testimony was substantially the same as that already published, but she stated that her husband was a firm republican and had been threatened because he left

the democratic meeting before it was over, and that he attended a republican meeting the night before he was killed, and that after the killing of Henry, and while she was hiding, she had been assured of protec-tion if she would say it was black men who had killed henry and wounded her.

She will be cross examined to-morrow CHARACTER OF HER WOUNDS.

Dr. C. B. White, a resident of New Orleans, testified to numerous wounds, twelve in all, which Eliza Pinkston's body showed; when she reached the city most of them were cleatrized and superficial, and tha her wounds in themselves were not immediately dan-gerous at that time, but her condition was one of pervous prostration.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1877. General Sherman says, near the bour of midnight, the latest advices from New Orleans report everything quiet there. He continues still of the opinion that, as far as indications show, there will be no violence or breach of the peace, and says that if this condition of affairs can be preserved until the 4th of March without any outbreak the country at large will have reason to be thankful and to feet proud of having passed safely through so trying an ordeal. He further says that President Grant has not yet signified which of the two Louisiana governments he will recognize. If the committee of investigation will make an kind of a fair report, every one will be satisfied

The Attorney General says late to-night that there is nothing new in the Louisiana situation,

SOUTH CAROLINA. THE RELATIONS BETWEEN TILDEN AND HAMP TON-A LEAF OF HISTORY FROM A GEORGIA HISTORIAN-A QUIETUS PUT UPON THE STORY BY THE GOVERNOR HIMSELF-ALMOST A ROW IN THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COM-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] COLUMBIA, Jan. 11, 1877. Quite a ripple of excitement was created in political circles here to-day by the publication of a letter in an Augusta (Ga.) paper, which opened up a secret page in the history of the recent campaign in this State. The letter is suggested by the mission of Judge Mackey to Governor Hayes as the accredited agent of General Hampton, and the writer ingeniously makes out a case of bad feeling between Hampton and Tilden, and a consequent link of sympathy between Hampton and Hayes

TIDDEN'S OPPOSITION TO HAMPTON.

The letter states that Tilden was strongly opposed to the nomination of Hampton as Governor, this opposition first manifesting itself as early as the St. Louis Governor Tilden's. When the State Convention was held Colonel Coyle, of Washington, an agent of Tilden's, was present to prevent the candidacy of Hampton, on the ground that it would be injurious to the party. Coyle was remonstrated with, and he telegraphed for a change of instructions, but Colonel Pelton was inexorable. Hampton was very wisely nomi nated, notwithstanding the opposition from New York, but when he heard of it he was deeply angered and was inclined to withdraw, but was finally over ruled by his friends and consented to run.

ATTEMPT AT PRIENDY RELATIONS. After this, with a view to establish friendly rela-tions, Hampton addressed å letter to Tilden, assuring the latter of his hope of carrying the State. That letter never was answered; but this was not all. The democrats were sorely pressed for funds during the cam-paign, and the Executive Committee wrote to Mr. Abram S. Howitt, reciting their necessities and asking for some assistance. Mr. Hewitt replied that he had no money to give them, and, in effect, that they must

HAMPTON IRRITATED. The letter then goes on to state that these successive insuits and rebuffs naturally irritated Hampton and caused him not only to let Tilden severely alone in the campaign but to favor a proposition made by the re-publicans to withdraw the Tilden electoral ticket for the consideration of \$10,000 and a unanimous support of his (Hampton's) ticket as against Chamberlain's TILDEN'S CANDIDACY IGNORED

It further charges that from this time forward the candidacy of Tilden was tacitly ignored; that the democratic speakers confined themselves exclusively to State politics, while Judges Mackey and Cooke, who occupied the platform with them, spoke for Hayes and Hampton, and that this is why Tilden did not carry the State by 15,000 majority at least. The writer signs himself "A Tilden Democrat," and his revelations, which are believed here to be contrary to the facts occasion great uneasiness and perturbation among the

HAMPTON'S DENIAL OF THE STATEMEST. Under these extraordinary circumstances, I called ing the statements in the letter. He was greatly surprised at them, and said :--

"The writer has fallen into many and grave errors. I had no agency whatever in Judge Mackey's visit to Ohio, and he bore no proposition nor even message from me. Mackey says so himself. The writer, too, misrepresents one of my speeches. A proposition was made to withdraw our electors, and the Democratic Executive Committee know that I took strong ground against it. A subsequent proposition was made on the same subject and I declined this positively. Judge Cooke, a republican, spoke for Tilden and voted for him. Judge Mackey spoke with me at but two-places, and he will doubtless say how he voted in the Presidential election. Whether the canvass was as mistake or not is not for me to say, but I do say that I supported Tilden thoroughly and heartily throughout. The democratic electors can speak to this point and especially can General Samuel McGowan, one of the Tilden electors at large, who is referred to and who, I hope, will answer for himself.

"The leaf of history," said General Hampton, "has been so secret that no one knows anything about it, and it is as utterly unfeliable as history as it is

secret." THE SENATE COMMITTEE. The proceedings of the Senate committee are still secret, but occasionally some information breaks out. Senators Christiancy and Cameron cannot suppress everything, and, if report speaks the truth, some extraordinary scenes ensue during the sessions of the committee. Yesterday, while a republican judge was testifying, Senator Merrimon (democrat) asked the witness a question, to which Senator Christiancy ob-

Upon this a violent discussion took place, which was participated in by all the members of the committee, and which became so threatening that the judicial witness arose and said;-

"Senators, I shall have to interpose my authority as a peace officer of the State uniors you calm yourselves and preserve order. This, gentlemen, is an outrage. The peace must and shall be maintained in South Caro-

This timely warning restored order and good humor, and the venerable beliigerent Senators proceeded with their investigation. The committee will probably conclude its labors to-morrow and return to Washington. DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

Batteries B, F, H and L, of the Third artillery, consisting of 111 men and 11 officers, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Gibson, left here to night The batteries were originally quartered in New York Harbor, from whence they were taken in October last.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON'S AGENTS AND THE TAX

Governor Hampton has appointed special agents for twenty-two counties to collect the ten per cent (last year's) tax levy. The appointments for the remaining ten counties will be made in a few days.

GEORGIA.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR SMITH TO THE LEGIS-LATURE—STRONG WORDS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION OF NATIONAL POLITICS.

ATLANTA, Jan. 11, 1877. The Message of Governor Smith, which was read in both nouses to-day, was devoted mainly to State affairs, but had the following comment on federal rela-

Before closing this, my last, annual communication to the General Assembly, I cannot forbear a brief reference to the grave circumstances which now surround as and seem to threaten the existence of the liberties of the people. THE LATE ELECTION.

On a given day over 8,000,000 of freemen, representing 45,000,000 of people, came forth from their abiding

places and quietly proceeded to the ballot box for the purpose of choosing their rulers for the nextiour years. This grave proceeding was characterized by the utmost good order, notwithstanding the presence in many places of the military forces of the Government, sent thither to overawe the weak and ignorant and secure the election of particular candidates. The law pointed out the mode of selecting the President and Vice President of, the United States; the question of who should fill these high offices had been referred to the ballot box; the true result of that reference no candid mind can doubt. The election was held in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the several States. It was peaceable and orderly and free from intimidation. We find a lew adventurers, acting under the directions of ambitious leaders at the federal capital and backed by the military forces of the government, attempting by Irand and cantenery to set aside the eminent statesmen chosen by the people and to force into their places persons whom the people, after a fair trial, had relused to elect.

WHO SHALL RE INAUGURATED?

persons whom the people, after a fair trial, had relused to elect.

WHO SHALL BE INAUGURATED?

The questions arise here—Shall the candidates fairly and legally elected by the people be placed in office; or shall persons rejected at the ballot box be elevated to power? Shall law and order prevail, or shall fraud and violence have the mastery? Shall the people of the United States choose their own rulers, or shall political cheats and swindlers be permitted to perform that vital office for them?

We have appealed to the buildt box. Shall the result of this appeal stand, or shall it be set aside by force and fraud? If the latter, then our free institutions are already at an end, and constitutional liberty on the American continent has received its final blow. The right of the people to choose their own rulers is the corner stone of a free democratic republic; and when they voluntarily abdicate this invaluable privilege or allow it to be wrenched from them, they have already obtained their own consent to become slaves.

THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT.

No more sacred cause can engage the patriotic efforts of a nation than the firm maintenance of the fondamental right in all free governments to say who shall rule over it. This right the people of Georgia

No more sacred cause can engage the patriotic efforts of a nation than the firm maintenance of the fundamental right in all free governments to say who shall rule over it. This right the people of Georgia and, I trust, of every other state in our iederal Union, will never willingly abandon. No divisions of the dirty spoils of office, no promise of personal advancement, no engagement to withhold the iron hand of power can ever compensate the people for the surrender of a right at once so dear to themselves and so vital to the very existence of constitutional liberty.

The people of the United States are thus brought face to face with a momentous responsibility. What shall be done? What shall we do? The morte of our noble State furnishes a safe guide for our action in this solemn energency—"Wisdom, justice, moderation." It is not for us to lead or even to suggest, but to follow. It is the plain duty of Congress, by adhering to law and established precedent, to give effect to the clearly and legally expressed will of the people; but if Congress should unhappily fail to do this, then it is believed that the proper determination of the grave questions now confronting us can, in the last resort, then we are powerless, and they as well as us will have loss the inestimable right of freemen—the right of self-government. When they shall have decided what is proper to be done for the preservation of this right it is assuming but little to say that the people of Georgia will be tound ready to co-operate with them and to do their whole duty under any and all circumstances.

ON A WAR FOOTING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 11, 1877.

A caucus of republican members of both branches of the Legislature was held to-night, at which it was resolved that, in view of the difficulties in the South, the Governor be requested to place the State militia on a a war footing. The proceedings were conducted with the most profound secrecy, and those in attendance were pledged not to divulge the action taken.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

VISIT OF THE NEW YORK STATESMAN TO HIS ASSOCIATE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL TICKET-THE OHIOANS REMINDED OF OLD BEN WADE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, 1

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1877. William A. Wheeler spent the day with Governor Hayes. His reception at the Executive Chamber was largely attended by State officers, Judges of the Supreme Court and leading citizens. He was presented to both houses of the General Assembly, but made no other acknowledgment of this courtesy than a low bow.

low bow.

IMPRESSIONS ON THE ORIGANS.

He talks about ordinary matters freely, but is reticent upon political matters. To most Ohio people he is a atranger, but many see in him peculiarities of face that forcibly remind them of old Ben Wade.

Mr. Wheeler left for home to-night.

THAT EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS. AN EXPLANATION OF HOW IT WAS USED COM

ING FROM PORTLAND, OREGON. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11, 1877. A Portland, Oregon, despatch says regarding the alegation that \$8,000 were sent to Oregon from New York to be employed in influencing Governor Grover's ac tion in the recent electoral muddle, the fact is gener ally known and admitted that the sum named was sent to Oregon to secure certain political results; that H Y. Thompson, the republican lawyer who made the principal argument before Governor Grover in behalf of issuing a certificate to Cronin, received \$3,000 for his services as counsel; that Cronin got a similar sum; and that the remainder was returned. It is stated upon reliable authority that neither Grover no Chadwick received a dollar of the money said to have been sent from New York.

THE FACTIOUS FIRST

JUDGE DUFFY DENIES THAT HE RESORTED TO TRICKERY-THOSE TICKETS AGAIN.

The special committee appointed by the Tammany Committee of Organization to receive testimony in the matter of the contested seats in the First Assembly district met again yesterday afternoon in Tammany Hall,

Mr. Purroy announced that the committee were ready to hear from Judge Duffy, and ex-Judge Quinn, who acted as counsel, called up Patrick Kerrins, Mr. Kerrins said that the harmony that was said to exist at the caucuses did not exist in fact, and there was quite a disagreement on the last caucus between James Healy and Thomas E. Smith. His evi

quite a disagreement on the last caucus between James Healy and Thomas E. Smith. His evidence in regard to the meeting of the General Committee of the district at No. 130 Greenwich street was that Mr. Muiler was tate, and Judge Duffy was called to the chair to set temporarily, and that the meeting adjourned amid muon commotion. Mr. Kerrins' evidence as to what was really done at this meeting was not very clear. After Mr. Kerrins there were brought ferward James Kershaw, bookkeeper for Martin Brown, in whose office it was stated the "Duffy ticket," as called, was printed on Jannary 4, Louis J. Hunt, delivery clerk, and James Hall, foreman for the same party, all of whom testified that they had no knowledge of any such ticket being printed there on the day named, in fact, testifying most positively that no primary election tickets were printed in the office after December 27, when some were printed at the instance of Mr. Edward Burke.

A copy of the ticket presented at the meeting of the General Committee at Tammany Hall was shown to these gentlemen, and they all testified that was the only primary election tickets for the First Assembly District printed in the office in December or January. Patrick Phillips and M. O'Keele, inspectors, testified that there were two tickets run at the primary at No. 130 Greenwich street; that the one now in possession of Tammany Hall committee received 249 votes and the other 200 votes. Ex-Judge Quinn in his testimony, nowever, subsequently admitted that there were hundred people around the place all ogether during the evening, and also that he did not know on that evening that there was some repeating, as he did not think there were a hundred people around the place all ogether during the evening, and also that he did not know on that evening that there was some than one ticket run and that was one which the Muller party were contesting for the force of the process of the process of the process and other ticket and that it had been elected.

He understood, however, afterward that there was another ticket and that it had been elected.

He thought that he ought to say something for Judge Duffy, who only made a fight on this matter because he understood that he Judge Quinn) was to be thrown off the Committee on Organization. Judge Duffy was an honorable man, and was incapable of chapging tickets or doing anything that was not perfectly honorable and above board. Judge Duffy said he felt very much aggrieved that any aspersions on his honor should have been made, much more printed, and was willing to swear that the credentials handed him by Nichelss Flornelly. Mr. Muller's clerk, were handed to Mr. John Kelly, who in turn handed them to the Secretary. He wished also to state that he was not trying to get the control of the district from Mr. Muller, that he had always been a friend of Mr. Muller, that he had always been a friend of Mr. Muller, that he had always been a friend of and had secured his nomination for Coroner and he often wished he had never gone into politics, and he often wished he had never gone into politics, and he often wished he had never gone into politics, and he often wished he had never gone in the politics at all. To have such accusations and aspersions cast upon him as were cast upon him the day before, no position could repay him for. The committee, after Judge Duffy's speech, took all the papers in the case and will report to the Committee on Organization at their next meeting.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED RUSSIANS AT NORFOLK.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NORFOLK, Va., Jan, 11, 1877.

M. N. Shisking, Russian Minister to Washington; Rear Admiral Crown, of the Imperial Russian Navy, and F. Shiodhauer, of St. Petersburg, arrived here to and F. Shiodhader, of St. Petersourg, arrived here to, night, from Charleston, S. C., and took rooms at the Atlantic Hotel. They landed at Charleston from the Russian fleet, and proceeded directly to this place, and their mission is said to be in connection with rendezvousing the fleet in Hampton Roads. The distinguished party appear to be very liquiring as to the advantages of the roadstead as a harbor during the winter season

WASHINGTON.

Attitude of the President on the Louisiana Question.

NO FEDERAL INTERFERENCE

The Clouds Breaking Away from the Presidential Ouestion.

PROBABLE AGREEMENT OF THE COMMITTEES.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1877. PRESIDENT GRANT ON THE LOUISIANA BUSI-NESS-A CRY OF "HALT" TO HOT-HEADED ADVISERS.

The attitude of the President toward the Louisians

difficulty was described by a member of his Cabinet to night as that of an attentive observer. From his statement it appears that the President contemplates no step whatever in Louisiana beyond instructing the military to keep the peace.
Said he:—The President has not come yet to

conclusion as to who was elected Governor, nor as to the legality of the respective Legislatures. He Everything goes to show that a halt has been called

to hot heads in or out of Congress by the President's most trusted friends, and it can be said, on good authority, that neither government will be recognized by the President, and that, unless there is a breach of the peace in Louisiana, there will be no ledgral inter ference there. COUNTING THE FLECTORAL VOTE-FAIR PROS-

PECT OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES. There were reports this afternoon that the Senate

upon a plan. This is not true, but there is reason believe that they feel confident of coming to a unanimous or very nearly unanimous agreement. is believed also that a conference between the two committees—the House and Senate—will take place to morrow or the following day. There is good reason also for the belief that a plan will be agreed on by the two committees and by the two houses for counting the vote which shall be fair, constitute and satisfactory to the honorable men of both parties erally having the best information there a feeling of great cheerfulness and a settlement of the Presidential question is almost certain. The report was in circulation this evening that the Senate committee had substantially agreed that the Vice President ought not to count the vote, and that the question whether the objection of one house or the concurrence of needed to the exclusion of a vote was to be submitted as a law question to the Supreme Court. This report is probably incorrect and at least premature, but it is pretty certain that no considerable number of Senators any longer hold that the Vice President is to count the vote.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1877. STEWART L. WOODFORD APPOINTED UNITED

STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY AT NEW YORK. The President turned the flanks of the numerous host of applicants for the position of United States District Attorney at New York by appointing to-day ex-Lieutenant Governor Stewart L. Woodford. As soon as his choice was made known several dozen carpet sacks were instantly packed, and, with their owners departed from Washington by the first train.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1877. THE POWERS, PRIVILEGES AND DUTIES OF THE HOUSE ON COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE-

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE. The House Committee on the Privileges, Powers and Duties of the House of Representatives in counting the electoral vote, held a long session to-night, and finished their report on that subject. Their conclusions are:-

sions are:—

First—That this power to count the electoral vote is not conferred by the constitution on the Fresident of the Senate.

Second—That the power is conferred by the constitution upon the Senate and House of Representatives.

Third—That in the execution of the power to count the electoral vote the House of Representatives is, at least, co-ordinate and equal with the Senate.

Fourth—That in counting the electoral votes no vote can be counted against the judgment and without the assent of the House.

These propositions were agreed to by a strict party vote—Representatives Knott, Tucker, Marsh and Sparks (democrats) in the affirmative; Represent atives Seelye, Burchard of Illinois, and McDill (repub-THE SOUTHERN TRANSCONTINENTAL ROAD-A

BILL AGREED ON BY THE HOUSE COMMIT-TEE-DETAILS OF THE MEASURE. The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day manimously instructed their chairman, Mr. Lamar, of Mississippl, to report to the House for passige a bill granting government aid for the completion of a Southern transcontinental railroad. The subject has been under consideration by the committee Congress, but great difficulty has perienced in reconciling the large number of conflicting interests. One of the principal obstacles in the way of the committee's arrival at a conclusion arose from the rival claims of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, represented by Colonel Scott, and the Southern Pacific of California, represented by Mr. Huntington. These two interests having been satisfact torily compromised on a fair and equitable basis, and Huntington, on behalf of his company, hav ing fully accepted the provisions and limitation of the Texas Pacific bill, introduced last ses sion by Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee—namely, "that this new Pacific Railway should always remain an open highway, subject to the control of Congress,' the committee have finally reached a favorable vote

upon the measure.
'The buil to be reported by Mr. Lamar provides for the construction of a union line from Fort Worth, the present western terminus of the Texas and Pacific road, via El Paso to San Diego, Cal., a distance of 1,800 miles. The government is to guaran tee the interest, not the principal, on the five per cent fifty year gold bonds of the main lines from Fort Worth and Fort Yuma, a distance of about 1,080 miles That portion of the line lying between Fort Worth and point 100 miles west of Et Paso is to be constructed by the Texas and Pacific Company, and from that point to San Diego by the Southern Pacific Company. The branches provided for in the bill are:-

First-One from Shreveport or Marshall to New Or-

leans.

Second—One from Jefferson, Texas, to Memphis.

Third—From Shreveport to Vicksburg.

Fourth—One from Venita, I. T., to intersect the
Texas Pacific at some point east of the 1934 meridan. The government is to guarantee the interest upon the bonds of the companies constructing the main line at a rate not to exceed \$35,000 per mile, and upon the brauches at the rate of \$50,000 per mile, but construction are to be issued, so if the road can be built for \$20,000 or \$25,000 per mile bonds only to that

To secure the government for this guarantee the sev eral companies are required to execute a first mortgage upon the whole property of the companies and upon their land grants from the United States and the State of Texas. In addition the government is to retain all dues for military and postal transportation and telegraph service, and to have a lien on such a part of the earnings of the companies and the entire proceeds of the sale of their lands as may be necessary to provide for the prompt payment of the current interest on the

The bill contains stringent provisions prohibiting binations with the existing Pacific Railway com-

paries, and requires a perfect reciprocity in the traffic be built, thereby remaining an open highway. The bill contains no provision for government aid to any

portion of the roads already constructed. THE OREGON ELECTORAL INVESTIGATION-MR. BUNYON PURGES HIMSELF OF HIS CONTEMPT-THE MYSTERY OF THE EIGHT THOUSAND

DOLLAR CHECK NOT VET CLEARED UP-NO VERY SUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR FRAUD.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections evestigating the alleged informality in the electoral vote of Oregon, resumed the investigation to-day. Mr. Enos Runyon, who had been adjudged guilty of conthe eight thousand dollar check drawn by his firm, payable to the order of Charles Dimon in December last, was called. Mr. Finley A. Johnson, attorney for Mr. Runyon

requested permission to state that Mr. Runyon in tended no contempt to the Senate or to the com that he (Mr. Runyon) has always bonestly been of the opinion that such transactions as the one in question were of a confidential character and ought not to be disclosed. So far as he (Mr. Johnson) was personally oncerned he would be willing to abide the penalty o the Senate for contempt rather than disclose, without

leave, a transaction between himself and a customer.

Mr. Enos Runyon was then pisced on the stand, and in reply to the question of Mr. Morton, "Who procured the check of \$8,000 to be drawn on your firm ?" said : "It was Conrad M. Jordan, Cashier of the Third Na sional Bank of New York."

The witness said Mr. Jordan applied for this check on the morning of the 6th of December last; there was no money paid for the check by Mr. Jordan or collaterals deposited; it was a matter of honor between them; the witness acknowledged that it was an unusual to have money or collateral deposited; witness did not see William T. Pelton on the day the check was issued, nor has he seen him since, nor has he had any correspondence with him; witness did not know Mr. Pelton dicate for what purpose he wanted the check, but he did not want the transaction placed on Martin & Runyon's books; the amount of the check was charged to him (witness) on the books of his firm; Mr. Jordan said he would fix the matter up in a few days, but men-

tioned no definite time.

By Mr. Mitcheil—Witness' firm sent Ladd & Bush, of alem, Oregon, a despatch on the 6th of December that his firm had deposited \$8,000 in the Bank of North America to their credit; he had had no communication with Laud & Bush since; Mr. Jordan did not say how he would pay for the check; he only said that in a few days he would fix it; when witness was first subportaed he saw Mr. Jordan, and the latter objected to having his name divulged; witness was advised by Mr. Jordan to consult Mr. Burton N. Harrison, a lawyer, before coming to Washington to testify.

In reply to a question by Mr. Kernan witness said be saw Mr. Jordan yesterday, who gave him permission to disclose his name; witness stated further that he would not have disclosed Mr. Jordan's name had not that gentleman given him leave to do so. Mr. Runyon, having purged himself of contempt

was discharged. During the afternoon the committee sat with closed doors and examined the letter and bank books of Charies Dimon, the New York banker, to whom Runyon delivered the \$8,000 check, which was ordered by Mr. Jordan on December 6. according to Mr. Dimon's statement, show the cor respondence and business between himself and parties in Oregon since November last Nothing in addition to what Mr. Dimon has heretofore testified to was as certained by the examination of the nooks, and he was discharged as a witness.

The committee have ordered that Conrad C. Jordan who procured the eight thousand dollar check from Mr. Runyon, be subprenaed to appear before them as a

It is stated here to-night that Governor Tilden is a director of the Third National Bank, of which Mr. Jordan is the cashier.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressman Chester W. Chapin, of Massachusetts; Judge Charles Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie; Allen Mun roe, of Syracuse, and ex-Congressman Clinton I. Merriam, of Locust Grove, N. Y., are at the Fitth Avenue. Senator Daniel B. St. John, of Newburg, and General J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, are at the Hotel Brunswick. General John M. Corse, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House. L. Nichelsky, of the Russian Centennial Commission, is at the Albemarle. A. B. Mullett, of Washington, is at the Astor. Simon Cameron, Jr of Pennsylvania, is at the Brevoort. General John McNeil, of St. Louis, is at the St. Nicholas. Colonel General William H. French, United States Army, is at the St. James. Fermin Rosillo, of the Spanish Cen-

tennial Commission, is at the Hoffman House THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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